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SALMONELLA

SURVEILLANCE

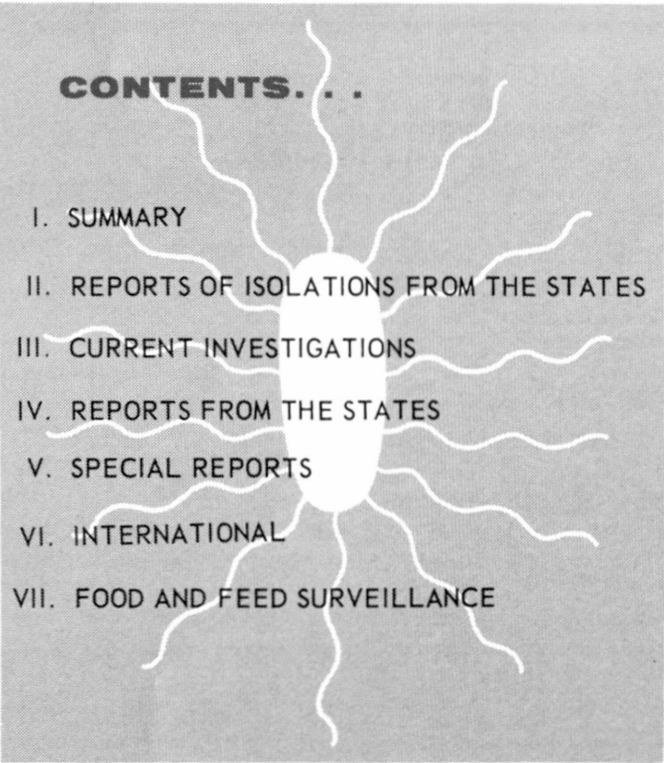
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE/PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
Bureau of Disease Prevention and Environmental Control

PREFACE

Summarized in this report is information received from State and City Health Departments, university and hospital laboratories, the National Animal Disease Laboratory (USDA, ARS), Ames, Iowa, and other pertinent sources, domestic and foreign. Much of the information is preliminary. It is intended primarily for the use of those with responsibility for disease control activities. Anyone desiring to quote this report should contact the original investigator for confirmation and interpretation.

Contributions to the Surveillance Report are most welcome. Please address

National Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Georgia 30333

Attention: Chief, Salmonella Unit, Epidemiology Program

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I. SUMMARY

This issue of the Salmonella Surveillance Report contains details of an interstate outbreak due to a lactose-fermenting salmonella, a discussion of a holiday outbreak due to a catered meal in Georgia, and a further progress report on salmonella contamination of powdered milk.

In December 1966, 1,477 isolations of salmonellae were reported from humans, an average of 369 isolations per week (Tables I and II). This number represents a decrease of 55 (13.0 percent) from the weekly average of November 1966 and an increase of 2 (0.5 percent) over the weekly average of December 1965. The cumulative number of isolations reported for the first 12 months of 1966 (20,058) represents a decrease of 4.0 percent from the total number of isolations reported during this same period in 1965 (20,886).

Reports of 695 nonhuman isolations of salmonellae were received during December, a decrease of 331 (32.3 percent) from November 1966 (Tables IV, V, and VI).

We are sorry to report the departure of three members of our staff, Drs. John R. Boring and Albert R. Martin, and Mr. Stanley M. Martin. Dr. Boring has moved to the Emory University School of Medicine where he is Assistant Professor of Preventive Medicine and Community Health. Dr. Martin is starting an 18-month assignment at the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory at Dacca, Pakistan, and Mr. Martin has been inducted into the United States Army.

II. REPORTS OF ISOLATIONS FROM THE STATES

A. Human

The seven most frequently reported serotypes during December were:

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Serotype</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Rank Last Month</u>
1	<u>S. typhi-murium</u> and <u>S. typhi-murium var.</u> <u>copenhagen</u>	442	29.9	1
2	<u>S. heidelberg</u>	115	7.8	3
3	<u>S. newport</u>	105	7.1	2
4	<u>S. enteritidis</u>	89	6.0	4
5	<u>S. infantis</u>	53	3.6	5
6	<u>S. saint-paul</u>	51	3.5	6
7	<u>S. blockley</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>2.8</u>	7
	Total	896	60.7	
	Total (all serotypes)	1477		

The age and sex distribution (Table III) was similar to that of previous months.

B. Nonhuman

Thirty-five states reported nonhuman isolations, represented by 63 different serotypes.

The seven most frequently reported serotypes during December were:

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Serotype</u>	<u>Predominant Source and Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Rank Last Month</u>
1	<u>S. typhi-murium</u> and <u>S. typhi-murium var.</u> <u>copenhagen</u>	Cattle (23) and Chickens (11)	72	10.4	1
2	<u>S. cubana</u>	Carmines dye (51)	67	9.6	Not listed
3	<u>S. eimsbuettel</u>	Livestock feed (44)	58	8.3	Not listed
4	<u>S. heidelberg</u>	Turkeys (27)	45	6.5	1
5	<u>S. infantis</u>	Chickens (22)	35	5.0	7
6	<u>S. anatum</u>	Swine (6)	34	4.9	4
7	<u>S. schwarzengrund</u>	Turkeys (18)	25	3.6	6
	Total		336	48.3	
	Total (all serotypes)		695		

The most prominent nonhuman sources of salmonellae reported during December were turkey, 99 (14.2 percent); livestock feed, 98 (14.1 percent); chicken, 68 (9.8 percent); swine, 64 (9.2 percent); and carmine dye, 51 (7.3 percent). Salmonella cubana ranks second this month due mainly to 51 isolates from carmine dye, 38 of which were reported by New York. Louisiana reported 44 isolations of S. eimsbuettel from livestock feed.

III. CURRENT INVESTIGATIONS

A. Progress Report - Interstate Outbreak of Salmonellosis Related to Nonfat Dry Milk.

Compiled by the Salmonella Unit from data received from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Several new recalls of salmonella-contaminated nonfat dry milk have been announced by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. The brands and manufacturers are listed below:

<u>Brand</u>	<u>Manufacturer or Distributor</u>
Food Club Nonfat Dry Milk	Crystal Dairy Lebanon, Illinois
XXX Extragrade Spray Process Nonfat Dry Milk	Cass Clay Creamery, Inc. Fargo, North Dakota
Stop & Shop Instant Nonfat Dry Milk	Stop & Shop Boston, Massachusetts
Table-Rite Instant Nonfat Dry Milk	Crystal Dairy Products Rochester, Indiana
Instant Nonfat Dry Milk Dis- tributed under Colonial Stores, Food Club, IGA, Monarch, and Stop & Shop Labels	Crystal Dairy Products Rochester, Indiana

All the contaminated lots have been withdrawn from the market. The contaminating serotypes were S. alachua and/or S. cubana in all instances except for the XXX brand, which contained S. orion. The Dairy Division, Consumer and Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, has continued its salmonella testing of milk-drying plants. The following table summarizes their work for the months of November and December, as well as the results of the entire testing program since it began in March 1966.

	<u>November 1-30</u>	<u>December 1-31</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>March-December 31, 1966</u>
Number of plants represented	27	47	214
Total number of tests (Consists of 75% product samples, 25% environmental samples)	528	997	5884
Number of positive product samples	4	6	46
Number of positive environ- mental samples	7	17	68

IV. REPORTS FROM THE STATES

A. Michigan

Outbreak of Salmonellosis Due to a Lactose-Fermenting Variant of Salmonella newington.

Reported by Dr. George Pickett, Epidemiologist, Wayne County Health Department, and Dr. George H. Agate, Chief, Division of Epidemiology, Michigan Department of Public Health.

Nine patients, all over 65 years of age, became acutely ill in early November 1966 while residing in a Wayne County, Michigan, nursing home which houses approximately 100 patients. Symptoms consisted of diarrhea, low-grade fever, and abdominal cramps.

Two of the stool specimens obtained from these patients contained organisms that gave a typical salmonella reaction when plated directly on Bismuth sulfite agar, but direct plating on MacConkey's and Salmonella-Shigella media showed only lactose-fermenting colonies to be present. Pre-enrichment of these samples in tetrathionate brilliant green broth gave the same results when plated. The cultures were typed as Salmonella newington by the Salmonella Laboratory of the Michigan Department of Health. Except for lactose fermentation, the biochemical reactions of the organism conformed to the typical salmonella profile.

BIOCHEMICAL REACTIONS

	<u>Michigan Isolate</u>	<u>Typical Salmonella</u>
Indol	-	-
Methyl Red	+	+
Voges-Proskauer	-	-
Citrate	+	+
H ₂ S	+	+

BIOCHEMICAL REACTIONS (Continued)

	<u>Michigan Isolate</u>	<u>Typical Salmonella</u>
Urease	-	-
Motility	+	+
Malonate	-	-
Lysine	+	+
Glucose	+	+
Lactose	+	-
Sucrose	-	-
Mannitol	+	+
Dolsitol	+	+
Sorbitol	+	+

Instant nonfat dry milk powder was suspected as the vehicle of infection. A sample of this material was taken from a stainless steel lined storage bin at the nursing home, and bacteriologic analysis yielded a lactose-fermenting S. newington. Many production line samples of dried milk obtained from the plant processing the milk in question yielded the same organism. The Enteric Bacteriology Unit, Bacteriology Section, Laboratory Improvement Program, National Communicable Disease Center, received cultures from one of the patients and the milk in the nursing home and confirmed the Michigan findings.

Editor's Comment: The frequency of occurrence of lactose-positive salmonellae is not precisely known. Ewing and Ball examined approximately 400 unselected salmonella serotypes in 1964 and found that 0.8 percent fermented lactose¹. Seligmann and Saphra, in 1946, reported an organism biochemically classified as a coliform although possessing the complete antigens of S. newington². Kauffmann described lactose-fermenting variants of S. anatum, S. newington, S. paratyphi B, S. typhi, S. typhi-murium, S. senftenberg, S. tennessee, S. ferlac, and others³.

Salmonella newington accounted for only 0.3 percent of the human isolations and 0.7 percent of the nonhuman isolations of salmonellae reported to the Salmonella Surveillance Unit in 1964 and 1965. The present report and previous experience of isolating lactose-fermenting variants of the same serotype raises the question of serotypic specificity of this biochemical variation. Perhaps certain salmonella serotypes can adapt to media containing abundant lactose, such as milk. If this happens often, then many organism will not be identified correctly unless proper bacteriologic techniques are used. Under these circumstances, the incorporation of media such as Bismuth sulfite would be necessary for routine culturing of foods and feeds containing large amounts of lactose, e.g., raw milk.

Until the extent of this phenomenon can be accurately determined, it is probably not necessary for laboratories isolating salmonellae to begin using Bismuth sulfite routinely. However, when salmonellae are strongly suspected as an infecting agent, or a contaminant, but no pathogen is obtained, the possibility of a lactose-fermenting variant should be considered and proper media included in the bacteriologic procedures.

REFERENCES

1. Ewing, W. H., and Ball, M. M.: The Biochemical Reactions of Members of the Genus Salmonella. CDC Publication, 1965.
2. Seligmann, E., and Saphra, I.: A coliform bacterium with the complete antigens of Salmonella newington. Journal of Immunology, 54:(3)275-282, 1946.
3. Kauffmann, Fritz: Die Bakteriologie Der Salmonella Species. Munksgaard, Copenhagen, 1961, p. 81.

B. Georgia

Salmonella saint-paul Outbreak Traced to a New Year's Eve Party.

Reported by Dr. John McCroan, Director, Section of Biologic Studies, Mr. Tom McKinley, Assistant State Epidemiologist, Georgia State Department of Public Health, and Drs. George T. Curlin, Robert W. Armstrong, and L. Ariel Thomson, EIS officers, Bacterial Diseases Section, National Communicable Disease Center.

A large outbreak of salmonella gastroenteritis has been traced to a New Year's Eve party at which a buffet dinner was served. From an incomplete list of approximately 540 guests, 116 persons were interviewed by telephone for clinical and food histories. Of these, 51 (44 percent) were ill with watery diarrhea, cramps, vomiting, headache, and fever of 101° to 103°; three persons were hospitalized briefly. The mean incubation period was 22½ hours and the illness lasted from 2 to 4 days. Salmonella saint-paul has been recovered from stool specimens from 34 of the patients.

Food histories clearly incriminated a "chicken salad" made from commercially prepared, precooked frozen turkey rolls and salad ingredients. Attack rates for individual foods are listed below.

FOOD	ATE			DID NOT EAT		
	Ill	Not Ill	Attack Rate	Ill	Not Ill	Attack Rate
Seafood Newburg	27	20	57%	24	45	35%
"Chicken Salad"	42	4	91%	9	61	13%
Chicken Liver	7	4	36%	47	58	45%
Potato Salad	30	22	58%	21	43	33%
Tuna Salad	19	9	68%	32	56	36%
Sliced Turkey	28	28	50%	23	37	38%

The differential attack rate between those who ate and did not eat "chicken salad" was highly significant ($P < 0.001$); there were no such significant differences in attack rates for the other 46 items on the menu.

The same salad ingredients were used in other salads which were not implicated, and cold sliced turkey from the same lot as the turkey rolls was served separately but not implicated. None of the served food was available for culture. The kitchen employees denied symptoms of gastroenteritis, but 6 of 14 stool cultures obtained from them grew S. saint-paul. All 6 employees with positive cultures participated in preparing the turkey salad and admitted that they had eaten a portion during preparation.

Cultures from the environment and from food ingredients were negative for salmonellae. Several studies are in progress, including a more extensive sampling of the turkey rolls from the same commercial shipment.

C. Maryland

Salmonella Infections in Pet Turtles in Montgomery County, Maryland, and a Simultaneous Family Outbreak Traced to a Pet Turtle.

Reported by Ernest H. Joy, M.D., Chief, Disease Control Division, and Roy P. Lindgren, M.D., Health Officer, Montgomery County Health Department, Rockville, Maryland.

On January 5, 1966, a small survey of the retail distribution of pet turtles in Montgomery County, Maryland, was undertaken to assess the potential danger of disseminating salmonella infection to humans. Seven retail outlets were selected from urban areas so that each would represent a different wholesale distribution source.

The planned method was to collect water samples from the selected pet shop turtle tanks on two occasions at an interval of one month. However, additional specimens were taken to confirm initial positive cultures. The results of this survey are summarized in Chart 1. Cultures from six of the seven retail outlets were positive for salmonella organisms. The turtle feed for sale in each pet shop was found to be negative for salmonella organisms. Chart 2 represents the autopsy findings of 53 turtles obtained from retail outlet E.

By coincidence, 3 days after this survey was begun, a Montgomery County child became seriously ill with a Salmonella thompson infection. During a field investigation a pet turtle was removed from the patient's home for bacteriological studies. This turtle had been purchased from one of the pet shops included in the above survey. In the meantime the patient's three siblings and both parents had come down with less severe but similar symptoms, and their stool cultures showed S. thompson in two instances and S. enteritidis in three. Both S. thompson and S. enteritidis were cultured directly from the turtle at autopsy, and these serotypes were also obtained from the other five family members and the water from the pet shop turtle tank. There seems little doubt that the pet turtle caused this disease outbreak.

CHART 1

Survey of Pet Turtles in Retail Stores in Montgomery County, Maryland
January 5 to March 18, 1966

Retail Store	Sampling Date	Number of Turtles in Tank	Turtles Received by Store	Breeding Source	Results of Tank Water	Identification
A	1/5/66	22	Dec./65	Miss.	-	
	2/8/66	10	2/1/66	Miss.	-	
B	1/5/66	0 ¹	11/27/65	La., Miss.	+	<u>S. arizona</u>
	1/17/66	1	1/11/66	La., Miss.	+	<u>S. manhattan</u>
	3/7/66	2	2/23/66	La., Miss.	+	<u>S. urbana</u>
C	1/5/66	15	Nov./65	Pa. ²	-	
	2/15/66	75	1/14/66	Miss.	+	<u>S. livingstone</u>
	3/1/66	50	1/14/66	Miss.	+	<u>S. saint-paul</u>
D	1/5/66	15	Dec./65	Fla.	+	<u>S. thompson</u>
	1/17/66	4	Dec./65	Fla.	+	<u>S. thompson</u>
	3/18/66	50	3/15/66	Fla.	+	Group C-1
E	1/5/66	30	Oct./65	La.	-	
	2/8/66	75	2/2/66	La.	+	<u>S. java</u> <u>S. poona</u>
F	1/5/66	5	1/3/66	La.	+	<u>S. heidelberg</u>
	1/17/66	1	1/3/66	La.	+	<u>S. heidelberg</u>
	3/7/66	8	2/14/66	La.	+	<u>S. thompson</u>

CHART 1 (Continued)

Retail Store	Sampling Date	Number of Turtles in Tank	Turtles Received by Store	Breeding Source	Results of Tank Water	Identification
G	1/5/66	2	12/15/65	La.	-	
	2/8/66	8	2/1/66	La.	+	<u>S. montevideo</u>
	3/1/66	25	2/16/66	La.	+	<u>S. panama</u>

1. No turtles present in tank but tank still filled with water and residue from previous turtles now sold.
2. Denotes wholesale distributor only.

CHART 2

Results of 53 Autopsied Turtles Obtained from Retail Outlet E
Montgomery County, Maryland, February 8, 1966

Organism	Isolation	Number
<u>S. java</u> in heart and liver	Absent	17
	Present	7
<u>S. java</u> in intestinal fecal content	Absent	13
	Present	40
<u>S. java</u> in intestinal inflammation ¹	Absent	8
	Present	5

1. Examination limited to turtles where intestinal content absent.

V. SPECIAL REPORTS

Announcement of a Course in Epidemiology and Control of Salmonellosis

The National Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, Georgia, will present a course, "Epidemiology and Control of Salmonellosis," February 27-March 3, 1967. Control of salmonellosis will be emphasized. Current information and useful techniques related to control will be delineated.

This 5-day course has been designed for workers who are active in the epidemiology and control of salmonellosis. Following a summary of the morbidity and mortality attributed to salmonellosis, the bacteriology of the salmonella organism and environmental factors that govern its survival or destruction will be presented. Selected aspects of the epidemiology of salmonellosis, including the reservoirs of salmonellae, will be discussed, and close attention will be given to the contributory sources of salmonella contamination of food, water, animal feed and fertilizer, and of animals themselves. The course emphasizes techniques of control, particularly as applied in the farm environment, in the processing of foods and of animal feed, and in food-service operations. Administrative application of the information, techniques, and concepts will be considered, and program activities of various

interested agencies reviewed. Lectures, demonstrations, problem workshops, discussions, and field work will be used to teach the course.

There will be no charge for the course or the training materials distributed. Travel and living costs are the responsibility of the applicant. For application forms and information, write: Chief, Training Program, National Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Georgia 30333.

VI. INTERNATIONAL

A. Belgium

Report of Isolations of Salmonella from Human Sources - Fourth Quarter 1966.
Reported by E. van Oye, M.D., National Salmonella and Shigella Center of Belgium.

During the fourth quarter of 1966, 852 isolations of salmonellae from human sources were reported. The five most common serotypes are shown in the table below.

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Serotype</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1	<u>S. typhi-murium</u>	626	73.5
2	<u>S. panama</u>	91	10.7
3	<u>S. brandenburg</u>	46	5.4
4	<u>S. heidelberg</u>	17	2.0
5	<u>S. bovis-morbificans</u>	10	1.2

The total number of human isolations for 1966 was 2,871, representing a 50.7 percent increase over the 1,905 isolations in 1965. Salmonella arechavaleta and S. bispebjerg were isolated from humans for the first time in Belgium.

B. Israel

Phage Typing of Salmonella typhi-murium in Israel, 1964-1965.
Reported by Ch. B. Richter, M.D., Ph.D., Director, Government Central Laboratories, Ministry of Health, Jerusalem, Israel.

During the years 1964-1965, 1,552 strains of Salmonella typhi-murium (including 438 of var. copenhagen) were isolated in Israel and typed on the basis of Felix and Callow's phage typing scheme. The most frequent phage types found were:

S. typhi-murium: 1a var. 2 (28.2%), 1 (21.8%), 3a (7.5%), 2b (5.5%),
1a (4.1%), 1 var. 2 (4.0%), 2 (3.4%), 4 (2.8%)

S. typhi-murium var. copenhagen: 1a var. 2 (13.0%), 1 (8.5%), 2 (6.2%),
3a (5.1%), 1a (2.4%), 3 (2.4%)

The general percentage of strains resistant to phage typing was 29.5 percent; these strains were far more frequent among the var. copenhagen (58.2 percent) than among the S. typhi-murium strains (18.4 percent).

Among 44 outbreaks examined, 13 were produced by type 1, 12 by type 1a var. 2, 7 by the types 1 var. 2, 1a, 3, 3a, and 12 by strains resistant to all the phage typing preparations of Felix and Callow.

The identity of phage pattern in the human strains and in those isolated from the contaminated food helped in many instances to trace the source of infection.

Editor's Comment: Phage typing of S. typhi-murium can be a valuable aid in epidemiological investigations. The Enteric Bacteriology Unit, Bacteriology Section, Laboratory Improvement Program, National Communicable Disease Center, is prepared to perform such phage typing. However, in order not to overburden the existing facilities, it is requested that all such cultures be accompanied by relevant clinical and epidemiological data.

VII. FOOD AND FEED SURVEILLANCE

Progress Report on Food Surveillance

One hundred thirty-seven samples of frozen egg were received by the Veterinary Public Health Laboratory during December and were examined for salmonellae and Escherichia coli. The samples were from Louisiana, Illinois, New York City, Colorado, Florida, Washington, New Mexico, and Virginia and consisted of whole egg (93), egg white (23), egg yolk (18), and egg product (3). Escherichia coli was isolated from 20 samples, at least one positive sample coming from each of the above states. Five samples of whole egg were positive for salmonellae. These samples all came from Florida and represented three brands. The contaminating serotypes were 2 S. oranienburg, 1 S. eimsbuettel, 1 S. infantis, and 4 as yet unidentified.

TABLE 1 (Continued)
COMMON SALMONELLA SEROTYPES ISOLATED FROM HUMANS IN THE UNITED STATES DURING DECEMBER 1966

SEROTYPE	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND REPORTING CENTER																									DEC. TOTAL	% OF TOTAL	1966 CUM. TOTAL	% OF 1966 CUM. TOTAL	1965 CUM. TOTAL	% OF 1965 CUM. TOTAL	SEROTYPE																								
	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL					WEST SOUTH CENTRAL					MOUNTAIN							PACIFIC					OTHER																																	
	KY	TENN	ALA	MISS	TOT	ARK	LA	OKLA	TEX	TOT	MONT	IDA	WYO	COLO	NM	ARI	UTAH	NEV	TOT	WASH	ORE	CAL	ALAS	HAI	TOT								VI																							
anatum	1	2		1	2	2	4	2	6				2		2			4		2	1	2	4	9		28	1.9	333	1.7	301	1.4	anatum																								
bareilly																										6	0.4	78	0.4	104		bareilly																								
berta																										3	0.2	34	0.2	47		berta																								
blockley																										41	2.8	602	3.0	400	2.0	blockley																								
braenderup				2											3									4		8	0.5	111	0.5	85		braenderup																								
bredeney	1			1	4	4									1			1		4	1	5			20	1.4	158	0.8	160		bredeney																									
chester																									12	0.8	108	0.5	116		chester																									
cholerae-suis v kun																									2	0.1	26	0.1	36		cholerae-suis v kun																									
cubana																									6	0.4	131	0.7	145		cubana																									
derby					1		1												2	2	3		3	10		32	2.2	402	2.0	632	3.0	derby																								
enteritidis		1	1	2	2	8	8						1		1		1		6	5	1	12			89	6.0	1,234	6.2	1,065	5.1	enteritidis																									
give																									6	0.4	78	0.4	116		give																									
heidelberg																									115	7.8	1,623	8.1	1,620	7.8	heidelberg																									
indiana																									2	0.1	65	0.3	66		indiana																									
infantis		1		1	2	1	3					1		2		3		4	1	6		4	15		52	3.6	1,309	6.5	1,145	5.5	infantis																									
java	2			2	2	10	12	1	3				1		1		2				9		9		28	1.9	365	1.8	199	1.0	java																									
javiana																									23	1.6	302	1.5	361	1.7	javiana																									
kentucky																									10	0.7	38	0.2	19		kentucky																									
litchfield																									14	0.9	97	0.5	99		litchfield																									
livingstone					1		1							1		2							1	1		4	0.3	32	0.2	34		livingstone																								
manhattan	2			2																1	1		1	3		20	1.4	134	0.7	125		manhattan																								
meleagridis																																																				8	0.0	140		meleagridis
miami																										7	0.5	83	0.4	95		miami																								
mississippi																										5	0.3	54	0.3	38		mississippi																								
montevideo					2	2	2																			15	1.0	337	1.7	457	2.2	montevideo																								
muenchen		1	1	2	7	5	19	31	1				1	1	1		2			16	4		1	17	4	19	1.3	228	1.1	219		muenchen																								
newington																										6	0.4	53	0.3	57		newington																								
newport																										105	7.1	1,302	6.5	1,256	6.0	newport																								
oranienburg																										18	1.2	398	2.0	592	2.8	oranienburg																								
panama							1	1				1	1		2								5	5		15	1.0	272	1.4	229		panama																								
paratyphi B					2	2								1	1		1		2	2	2	6	2	12		9	0.6	153	0.8	177		paratyphi B																								
poona																										4	0.3	40	0.2	48		poona																								
saint-paul																										51	3.5	736	3.7	768	3.7	saint-paul																								
san-diego																										5	0.3	118	0.6	229		san-diego																								
schwarzengrund													1		1		1									6	0.4	71	0.4	115		schwarzengrund																								
senftenberg	1	1		2	1	4	5	2	3	3			3	1	1			4		1	1	3		2	5	1	0.1	20	0.3	74		senftenberg																								
tennessee																										11	0.7	133	0.7	173		tennessee																								
thompson																										33	2.2	577	2.9	561	2.7	thompson																								
typhi																										32	2.2	657	3.3	721	3.5	typhi																								
typhi-murium		3		3	11	4	16	31		3			14	3	1			21	14	1	57		7	79		420	28.5	5,729	28.6	6,531	31.3	typhi-murium																								
typhi-murium v cop					1	1				1									1							22	1.5	177	0.9	203	1.0	typhi-murium v cop																								
urbana																										1	0.1	28	0.1	33		urbana																								
weltvreiden																										7	0.5	45	0.2	35		weltvreiden																								
worthington																										3	0.2	44	0.2	46		worthington																								
untypable, group B			1	1	4			1	5			1		4				5		1	1				27	1.8	350	1.7	295		untypable, group B																									
untypable, group C1					2	7		2	7				36	2	3				36							39	2.6	153	0.8	92		untypable, group C1																								
untypable, group C2																										11	0.7	79	0.4	57		untypable, group C2																								
untypable, group D																										11	0.7	67	0.3	48		untypable, group D																								
untypable, group E																										2	0.1	14	0.1	51		untypable, group E																								
untypable or unknown			1	1			3	3																		10	0.7	86	0.4	114		untypable or unknown																								
Total Common	3	13	2	3	21	25	38	4	89	156	5	0	1	25	45	16	11	0	103	34	11	130	0	41	216		1,417	95.9	19,322	96.3		Total Common																								
Total Uncommon	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	1	4	0	7	16		60	4.1	736	3.7		Total Uncommon																								
Grand Total	3	14	2	3	22	25	40	4	95	164	5	0	1	25	47	16	11	0	105	38	12	134	0	48	232		1,477	100.0	20,058	100.0	20,886		Grand Total																							

TABLE II (Continued)
STROTYPES ISOLATED FROM[illegible]

TABLE III

Age and Sex Distribution of Individuals Reported as Harboring Salmonellae
During December 1966

<u>Age (Years)</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cumulative Percent</u>
< 1	137	98	5	240	23.6	23.6
1 - 4	149	111	2	262	25.8	49.4
5 - 9	63	53	1	117	11.5	60.9
10 - 19	54	43		97	9.6	70.5
20 - 29	32	44	1	77	7.6	78.1
30 - 39	16	28		44	4.3	82.4
40 - 49	31	29		60	5.9	88.3
50 - 59	20	28		48	4.7	93.0
60 - 69	9	17		26	2.6	95.6
70 - 79	11	16		27	2.7	98.3
80 +	<u>3</u>	<u>14</u>	<u> </u>	<u>17</u>	1.7	100.0
Subtotal	525	481	9	1015		
Child (Unspec.)	11	5	3	19		
Adult (Unspec.)	2	7		9		
Unknown	<u>191</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>434</u>		
Total	729	685	63	1477		
Percent of Total	51.6	48.4				

TABLE IV
REPORTED NONHUMAN ISOLATES BY SEROTYPE AND SOURCE, *DECEMBER, 1966

SEROTYPE	SOURCE																																Total	12 Mos. Total	SEROTYPE																																																																																																																										
	alachua anatum barcelly beria biola	blackley braenderup brederup california cerro	chester choyero-sula choyero-sula v kun covallie cubana	denver derby drypool dublin elmsburtel	enteritidis gallinarum hollander hollander hollander	illinois illinois illinois illinois illinois	jamaica jamaica jamaica jamaica jamaica	johannesburg	kentucky kentucky kentucky kentucky kentucky	lehigh lehigh lehigh lehigh lehigh	manhattan manhattan manhattan manhattan manhattan	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh				new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh	new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh new lehigh

Source: National Disease Laboratory, Ames, Iowa, Weekly Salmonella Reports from individual states and US-PH-Office of Microbiology, Washington, D.C.

*Includes November late reports.

TABLE V
REPORTED NONHUMAN ISOLATES BY SEROTYPE AND STATE, *DECEMBER, 1966

SEROTYPE	ALA	ARIZ	ARK	CALIF	COLO	CONN	DC	FLA	GA	IDA	ILL	IND	IOWA	KAN	LA	MD	MASS	MICH	MINN	MISS	MO	NEB	NJ	NYA	NC	OHIO	ORE	PA	SC	SD	TEX	UTAH	VA	WASH	WISC	TOTAL	12 MOS. TOTAL	SEROTYPE		
alachua												1																								3	30	alachua		
anatum			1	5		3	1	1			1			10	1			1	3			4										2		1	2	34	442	anatum		
bareilly											1																					1			4	30	bareilly			
berta																											1								4	7	berta			
binza											5	2		2	1				3					1				1							4	16	85	binza		
blockley															1																		1			2	194	blockley		
braenderup				3										2					9			2													5	38	braenderup			
bredeney				2		2						2			2												2					1			17	86	bredeney			
california																																			4	33	california			
cerro												2														2									4	66	cerro			
chester				1							3	1			4				1																	10	153	chester		
cholerae-suis				1																																1	6	cholerae-suis		
cholerae-suis v kun	1														2																					1	94	cholerae-suis v kun		
corvallis				2							2	3					7		1					38		5								1		2	4	67	219	corvallis
cubana						8																														67	219	cubana		
denver																																				2	5	denver		
derby			1	3											8				2			1	1				2				2	1			19	266	derby			
drypool															8																					8	15	drypool		
dublin				3																																6	39	dublin		
eimsbuettel								1				1			50					6															38	198	eimsbuettel			
enteritidis																			1				1													1	88	enteritidis		
gallinarum				4											3				1																6	23	gallinarum			
give																																				3	55	give		
halmstad																																				3	12	halmstad		
heidelberg			1	20	1				5				1		3				2		2				1		1					4			45	788	heidelberg			
illinois																																				1	7	illinois		
infantis			1	9		2	1	1			8	3			1	1										1	1	3				1	1	35	369	infantis				
java															1																					1	51	java		
javana															1																					1	8	javana		
johannesburg															1																					1	4	johannesburg		
kentucky											1				1							3													6	46	kentucky			
lexington				2											1																				3	15	lexington			
livingstone		1		3																							6								10	86	livingstone			
manhattan															1																					3	44	manhattan		
meleagridis															4			1	1		1											1			7	25	meleagridis			
menston														5	1																				6	7	menston			
minneapolis																																				1	3	minneapolis		
minnesota			1								2	1																							4	51	minnesota			
montevideo															8				1		1	1												19	346	montevideo				
muenchen				3					1		2	1																								5	69	muenchen		
muenster															1																					1	22	muenster		
new-brunswick																																				2	86	new-brunswick		
newington				2							1	1			3				1																11	82	newington			
newport				1							1				8																				14	159	newport			
oranienburg						4					1	1			3				1	3			1					1							17	191	oranienburg			
orion											6																									11	25	orion		
panama																																				1	23	panama		
pullorum																																				1	57	pullorum		
reading				4																																10	53	reading		
rubislaw											1				1				2		1							1							7	11	rubislaw			
saint-paul											2			1	5				1	2								2								21	336	saint-paul		
san-diego				2																								1								4	110	san-diego		
schwarzengrund				24	1																														25	276	schwarzengrund			
senftenberg				5											1					1															11	188	senftenberg			
siegburg												2																								3	37	siegburg		
tennessee				2								2			12							1														18	206	tennessee		
thomasville																						2													2	29	thomasville			
thompson												1																								12	203	thompson		
tucson				1																																1	1	tucson		
typhi-murium				15		1	2			1	4	13	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3			1							60	885	typhi-murium			
typhi-murium v cop		1	1						1				1		1				3	2							1								12	203	typhi-murium v cop			
uganda																																				2	2	uganda		
worthington				5							5																									12	116	worthington		
untypable group B				2																																3	19	untypable group B		
untypable group E															2																					2	3	untypable group E		
untypable group K											1																									4	11	untypable group K		
Total	1	2	10	120	2	1	17	8	9	1	45	39	3	14	153	4	9	13	48	6	9	16	3	42																

TABLE VI
OTHER SEROTYPES REPORTED DURING 1966
FROM NONHUMAN SOURCES

SEROTYPE	MONTH(S)	REPORTING CENTER(S)	NUMBER OF ISOLATIONS
abortus-bovis	Mar Nov	La(1) Ill(1)	2
adelaide	Mar	La	1
alagbon	Mar	NJ	2
albany	Aug Sep	Miss(1) Md(1)	2
amager	May-Jul-Oct Oct	Ark(3) Ida(1)	4
amsterdam	Jan	Ohio	1
babelsberg	Jan	Ind	1
birmingham	Jun	La	1
bovis-morbificans	Jan Aug	Cal(1) DC(2)	3
bradford	Jan	NJ	1
cambridge	Apr	La	1
caracas	Mar	La	1
carrau	Apr	Mass	2
champaign	Mar-Oct	La	4
colorado	Mar	NJ	1
eastbourne	Nov	Minn	2
emek	Jul	Tex	1
epENDORF	Jan	NJ	1
fayed	Apr	La(1)	
	Apr	NC(1)	2
gaminara	Jul	La(1)	
	Aug	Tex(1)	2
grumpensis	Mar-Jul-Aug Nov	La(5) Mich(1)	6
habana	Apr-Nov	Md	2
hamilton	Jan	La	1
hartford	Mar	Fla	1
indiana	Jan Jan Feb-Mar-Apr-May-Jun Feb-Oct Mar Mar Mar Jun Jul Aug Oct	Fla(1) NJ(6) Ind(14) La(2) Iowa(3) Mass(1) Pa(1) Ill(1) SC(1) Mo(3) Ga(1)	34
inverness	Nov	Ill	1
jedburgh	Nov	La	1
kaapstad	Mar	La	1
kottbus	Feb	Ga	1
lille	Mar Nov	NJ(1) Md(2)	3
litchfield	Apr May May May Jun-Jul Jul Jul	Cal(1) Conn(4) Ga(1) Kan(2) Fla(9) Ohio(1) Wash(1)	19
luciana	Nov	La	1
madelia	Jul Aug	SC(1) Cal(1)	2
manila	Jan-Oct Apr-Nov Aug-Sep-Oct Nov Nov	Ind(4) Md(2) La(4) Ill(1) Mich(1)	12
miami	Feb Feb Jul Jul	Cal(1) Tex(1) Fla(1) Wash(1)	4

TABLE VI (Continued)
OTHER SEROTYPES REPORTED DURING 1966
FROM NONHUMAN SOURCES

SEROTYPE	MONTH(S)	REPORTING CENTER(S)	NUMBER OF ISOLATIONS
mikawishima	Jul	Ind	2
mission	Mar	Ohio(1)	
	May	La(1)	2
mississippi	Mar	La(1)	
	Oct	Va(1)	2
new-haw	Mar	NJ	1
norwich	Jul	Conn(1)	
	Jul	Mich(1)	
	Aug	Okla(2)	
	Nov	La(2)	
	Nov	NJ(1)	7
ohio	Feb	Iowa(7)	
	Feb	Minn(1)	
	Jun	NJ(1)	
	Jun	NYA(1)	10
oslo	Jan-Mar-May-Nov	Cal	6
paratyphi	Mar	Md(1)	
	Mar	Tex(1)	
	Apr-May	Ohio(3)	
	Jul-Oct-Nov	Wash(3)	
	Oct	Ore(1)	9
pharr	Jan	Mich	1
pomona	Mar	NJ(1)	
	Nov	Cal(1)	2
poona	Mar-May-Jun-Oct-Nov	Cal(6)	
	Mar-Oct	Md(3)	
	May	La(1)	
	Jun	Ga(1)	
	Sep	Kan(4)	
	Oct-Nov	Neb(4)	19
portland	Jul	Wash	1
seremban	Aug	Kan	1
simsbury	Jan	Ind(1)	
	Feb-Mar-Jun	Cal(4)	
	Mar	NJ(1)	
	Sep	La(1)	
	Oct	Colo(1)	
	Nov	Ky(1)	9
stockholm	May	Ohio	1
taksony	Feb-Aug	Cal(2)	
	Apr-Nov	Md(2)	
	Jun	Ga(1)	5
teddington	Aug	La	1
tournai	Mar	NJ	1
tuebingen	Jan	Mich	1
typhi	Jan	Mo	1
typhi-suis	Feb-Mar	Cal(6)	
	Mar	Minn(1)	
urbana	Mar	Md(1)	
	Apr	La(1)	
	Apr-Oct	Ore(2)	
	Jun	Ohio(1)	
	Jul	Mich(2)	
	Jul-Nov	Neb(3)	
	Jul-Sep	Wash(2)	
	Aug-Sep-Oct-Nov	Ill(5)	
	Nov	Minn(1)	18
vejle	Apr	La	1
waycross	Sep	Minn	1
westerstede	Nov	Kan(2)	
	Nov	Pa(3)	5
westhampton	Mar	Kan	1
wichita	Nov	Neb	1
Total			240

REPORTED HUMAN ISOLATIONS OF SALMONELLAE IN THE UNITED STATES

